

Indian Chieftain.

Also Per Year in Advance.

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M. E. MILFORD, Manager.

VINITA, IND. TER., FEB. 13, 1890.

Of all the papers published in the

Indian Territory (some 40 or 50)

THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN is

the only one considered of sufficient

importance by Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

the well known advertising agents, of

New York, to be given a place in

their list of "Preferred Newspapers,"

published in January 1890. The

attention of advertisers and the pub-

lic generally is respectfully called to

this fact.

DISPATCHES from Washington

give the impression that a new

commission will be sent out to

purchase the strip.

In a letter of the 5th inst., Chief

Mayes asks President Harrison to

remove the intruders from the

Cherokee nation according to ar-

ticle 6, treaty of 1835 and 26th ar-

ticle, treaty of 1866. A good move

on the part of the chief.

MANY bills have been introduced

in congress to extend a territorial

government over the five civilized

tribes; but it is safe to say not one

of them will pass. It is not like-

ly that the United States govern-

ment will break its treaties with

us yet.

The Arrow has named a number

of tickets for the National party

for the next campaign. No Na-

tional ticket, however, will be

stronger than Bushyhead for prin-

cipal and Bunch second chief.

They are about the strongest team

in the party.

Gov. BYRD, of the Chickasaw

nation, presented a memorial re-

cently to congress asking that the

United States fulfill its treaty

obligations and not extend any

territorial government over the In-

dians, nor create any more courts

in the territory.

It is rumored that H. W. C.

Shelton will soon take charge

of the editorial part of the VINITA

CHIEFTAIN. — Cherokee Advocate.

The rumor is false for there is no

such paper in existence as the

VINITA CHIEFTAIN. Newspapers

should try to publish facts, not

rumors.

House and senate are having a

"monkey and parrot time" trying to

explain the lack of legislation dur-

ing the late regular and call sessions

of congress. Each is pointing his

finger at the other and saying "you

did it," when, if the truth must be

told, both did it. Both branches

of the national council sat nine-

teen thousand dollars worth—to

themselves—and did nothing.

On the sixth of this month, Col.

Frank P. Blair, attorney for the

Osages, called on President Har-

ison to find out the policy of the

administration in regard to the

lands of the civilized tribes. The

president said flatly that it was

his intention to eject the cattlemen

from the strip very soon, and that

it was the intention of the admin-

istration to force the Cherokees to

sell the land for whatever the

United States government chose

to pay for it.

The Chickasaw legislature con-

vened in special session at Tish-

oming last Monday and so quiet-

ly were the members summoned

that no information reached the

public in advance of that date.

The exact purpose of the session

is not known but it is presumed to

be to adopt measures for collect-

ing the permit tax, payment of

which has been generally refused.

Some time since Gov. Byrd asked

for military assistance in expell-

ing all non-citizens refusing com-

pliance with local laws. As the

request was disregarded it is sur-

mised he now intends reorganiz-

ing the national militia and re-

moving them himself. Troubu-

lous times are anticipated.

The interesting fact is announce-

d by Messrs. Charles Scribner's

Sons that they have acquired from

Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the

American rights for his personal

narrative of the expedition for the

relief of Emin Pasha. Prior to

the appearance of the complete

work, Scribner's Magazine will

publish an article upon his last

journey by Mr. Stanley. It will

be illustrated and is certain to be

as important a contribution as any

that has ever appeared in an

American Magazine. Readers

may have noticed that Mr. Her-

bert Ward, who was one of Stan-

ley's officers, makes no mention

of the expedition in the article re-

counting his experiences upon the

Congo, which appears in Scribner's

Magazine for February, the fact being

that Mr. Stanley has reserved the

right to describe this most re-

markable of all his African under-

takings.

While not wishing to be the

mouthpiece of the senate nor up-

hold all their acts, yet it must be

said that they did perfectly right

in discontinuing school at the

male seminary until the building

was repaired. The west wall is in

a dangerous condition, the halls

and rooms are unsightly from the

plastering falling, the roof leaks,

the premises are filthy and the

cellar, from lack of drainage, a

perfect cess pool, a breeder of dis-

ease. Health and comfort were

out of the question.

SECRETARY NOBLE says the govern-

ment will stop the Cherokees

from leasing the strip and thus

force them to take forty-seven and

forty-nine one hundredths cents

per acre for the land. That is

nothing in the world, but bulldoz-

ing and robbery, and the people

ought not yield to it. If a fair

price is offered, it is best to sell,

otherwise refuse to sell. If the

United States chooses to rob the

Cherokees, they have the power,

but the people are not compelled

to call the robbery a bargain.

A GREATER part if not all the

merchants buy their flour from

Missouri, thus sending out of the

country annually a large sum of

money that could be kept at home

—if only there was a flouring mill

in Vinita that could compete with

other mills. Farmers about Vinita

do not raise wheat because there is

no market for it. Create a de-

mand and there will be a supply.

Not only that, but there will be

thousands of dollars circulating

about the neighborhood that now

leave the country to find a home

in the pockets of rich Missouri mil-

lners.

Chief Mayes is in receipt of a

letter from the Cherokee delega-

tion at Washington, the contents

of which are somewhat surprising

to many people, and throw consid-

erable light upon the action of the

Cherokee commission. The letter

states that it is positively known

that the Cherokee commission

while in Tahlequah was empow-

ered to pay more than \$1.25 per

acre for the strip land. The letter

further states that a careful canv-

ass of the senate by the delegation

reveals the fact that there is not

one man who favors the taking of

the land for less than \$3 per acre,

some wanting to pay \$4 and others

\$5.—Globe Democrat.

It certainly is a surprise and a

pleasant one to know that the com-

mission had power to offer more

than \$1.25 per acre for the strip.

It is still more pleasant to learn

that the majority of the senate are

willing to pay from three to five

dollars per acre. Now if Mayes

succeeds in getting as much as

three dollars per acre, together

with the settlement of the much

vexed questions, he will be the

next chief here. It will be useless

to try to beat him.

JUSTICE TO THE SHAWNEES.

Last summer, during the heat

of the campaign, the Downing can-

didates, and many of the Nation-

als, pledged themselves to do

away with race feeling; that its

adopted citizens should be treated

as Cherokees. Council failing to

take any steps to that end last fall,

the Shawnees have decided to

send a delegation to Washington

to see if they can have their por-

tions allotted to them separately. They

do not wish to do this; they prefer

to remain and remain as simply

Cherokee citizens, but unless they

are recognized as such and given

every right and privilege that a

Cherokee by blood has, they no

longer wish to be called citizens.

It is too late to advocate the

Shawnees' cause for campaign pur-

poses, but it is not too late for

the cause of justice. After the treaty

of sixty-six was made, it became

necessary for the Cherokees to ad-

mit certain friendly Indians east

of the ninety-sixth meridian. Of

those that were liable to come, the

Cherokees preferred to admit

the Shawnees. True, they were

not wealthy, either in land or money,

and the amount of money they

paid into the Cherokee treasury

was not sufficient to pay for the

benefits they would derive, but

our legislators know that. They

decided to admit the tribe on con-

dition that the Shawnees give up

their tribal relations and become

nothing more nor less than Cher-

oke citizens; that they turn all

their public funds into the Chero-

kees' treasury and become actual

residents within the two years fol-

lowing the date of the treaty. June

7th, 1889, the treaty was made,

and the Shawnees fulfilled all

their conditions. Inasmuch as

all council failed to pay the Shaw-

nees a share of the per capita derived

from the lease of the strip lands,

it has failed to comply with

its conditions as will be shown

by the following clause of the treaty:

"* * * and that the said

Shawnees shall be incorporated in-

to and ever after remain a part

of the Cherokee nation, on equal terms

in every respect, and with all the

privileges and immunities of native

citizens of said Cherokee nation."

It may have been a bad bargain

that our legislators made in giving

so much for an little, yet it must

be remembered it is too late to

think of that. In honor the nation

can do no less than to stick to the

bargain; and it is to be re-

gretted that the United States

government was forced to take the

matter of per capita in hand and

remind the Cherokees of their ob-

ligations.

The Cherokees have been strug-

gling in every way to get at the

supreme court in order to prove

their fee simple title to the lands

they claim as theirs. Every ad-

ministration for years back has op-

posed in every way possible giving

the Cherokees the right to go

before the supreme court. The

Cherokees feel so assured of their

title that they would risk every-

thing to get to the supreme court

in some way, and if the adminis-

tration feels that the Cherokees

have not a good title it is strange

that objection should be raised to

letting the supreme court decide

the matter.—St. Louis Republic,

Jan. 7.

Yes, the Cherokees have confi-

dence enough in the validity of

their title to not only risk, but ask

for a decision of the supreme court,

and the Republic is right. If the

Cherokees have no good title why